FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 11, 1856. [NO. 2019.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK

Since writing a former article for the Observer on the battle of Moore's Creek, a friend has suggested the propriety of placing on record the several letters, which hitherto have not found their way into the History of the State or into the account of that victory. I comply cheerfully with the suggestion, in the hope that it may stimulate some son of North Carolina to compile and publish a detailed account of the first clash of arms within the State.

The letters entire would fill too much space in your paper. I will make a few extracts, with references to the volume where the whole may be found.

In a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated "North Carolina, March 4, 1776," (American Archives, 4th Series, Vol. 5, page 59,) the writer congratulates on the success of the American arms, and says, "Let Gen. Clinton land when he pleases, we are ready for him at all points." "It is altogether out of my power to describe the ardor that at this very hour prevails in this province; almost every man, at an hour's warning, is ready to turn out in his country's cause."

Another letter, (same vol. page 170,) states the American force in the battle of Moore's Creek, (of which a detailed account is given,) at 1000. The royalist force 1600, as stated to Col. Caswell by Gen. McDonald himself. The writer adds, "You never knew the like in your life as to true patriotism. Not a man of any influence is left in the back country, nor on Cape Fear. All, to a man, turned out upon the first alarm, in defence of their country."

In the same volume, page 1006, is a letter from Gov. Burke, dated Halifax, N. C., April 22 1776, to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, which was read in Congress on the 2d May, 1776, giving an account of the disposition made of the prisoners taken at Moore's Creek and elsewhere, some of whom were sent for safe keeping to Virginia, some to Maryland, and 20 of the chief officers to Philadelphia, for the more immediate disposal of the Congress.

A letter of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, March 5, 1776, is referred to by Gov. Swain; and the Report of Gen. Moore was by him likewise first presented to the people of this State, as an Appendix to his Lecture before the Historical Society of the University in 1853. They are published in the same Volume of American Archives, pages 60 and 61.

From the letter of the Provincial Council, the following is an extract:

"We have everything to hope from the vigilance, skill, and activity of the officers, and the bravery, spirited, and patriotic behaviour of the troops on this occasion. A noble ardor appeared in every part of the country, through all ranks of people; insomuch that, in less than a fortnight, nine thousand four hundred men and upwards were embodied, and on their march against the enemy; more might have been raised, had they been necessary."

The letter of Gen. Moore gives an account of his own movements, and of the Battle, and encloses Col. Caswell's official report of it.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Newbern on the 4th March 1776, the following resolve was passed:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be given to Colonel James Moore, and all the brave Officers and Soldiers, of every denomination, for their late very important services rendered their country in effectually suppressing the late daring and dangerous insurrection of the Highlanders and Regulators; and that this resolve be published in the North Carolina Gazette."

Am. Archives, 5th vol., 4th series, page 67.

And on the 13th of the same month, a vote of thanks was tendered by the Provincial Congress to Col. Caswell and his officers and men, for their gallant conduct at Moore's Creek.

Why the name of Col. Lillington was omitted in those votes of thanks, has been a matter of astonishment to all who have investigated the details of the battle, and forms a subject of discussion and recrimination by Jones, in his Defence of North Carolina, and is referred to by Davis, in his truly eloquent and interesting Address before the Literary Societies at Chapel Hill in 1855.

The cause of the omission we fear must forever remain a mystery, or else depend upon probabilities or conjecture for solution. But those who revere the memory of Lillington, must feel grateful to Gov. Swain, for bringing to light the official Report of Gen. Moore, who had the chief command of the expedition. That letter, critically examined, proves, that Gen. Moore took possession of Rockfish bridge, with his own Regiment and Bladen Militia, on the 15th Feb'y. That by the 19th he was joined by Col. Lillington, with 150 of the Wilmington Minute men, and by Cols. Ashe and Kenan. On the 21st, Gen. McDonald retreated, and crossed from the West to the East side of the Cape Fear River. Whereupon Col. Moore despatched a Messenger to Col. Caswell, directing him to return with his 800 men, and station himself at Corbert's Ferry, on Black River, and at that point prevent the Loyalists from crossing. At the same time he directed Cols. Lillington and Ashe to reinforce Col. Caswell at Corbert's Ferry. If they could not succeed in that, they were to drop still lower down, and take position at Moore's Creek Bridge, and prevent the Loyalists from crossing there.

Cols. Lillington and Ashe did not succeed in reaching Corbert's Ferry to reinforce Col. Caswell, and the British eluded Caswell, by crossing Black River 5 miles above the Ferry.

In the meantime, Cols. Lillington and Ashe posted themselves on the 25th at Moore's Creek Bridge; and on the afternoon of the 26th, Lillington, who seems to have outranked Ashe, was joined by Caswell and his Regiment. On the morning of the 27th the battle was fought, and the rash advance of the Loyalists may be accounted for by supposing, that at the time of the attack they were ignorant that Caswell's Regiment had been added to the 250 men, with which Lillington had commanded this pass during the previous 24 hours.

From this letter it is apparent, that Moore designed Caswell to outrank Lillington in the event of a junction of their respective forces. Caswell commanded a Regiment of 800 men from an adjoining District. He was of equal rank with Moore himself, and would have outranked Moore in the Newbern District, as Moore outranked him in the District of Wilmington. Lillington was only in command of a Battalion, consisting of 150 Minute Men of Wilmington, and 100 men who were under the immediate command of Col. Ashe. Was the District of Wilmington entitled to more than one Colonel of equal rank to Col. Caswell of the Newbern District? Was not Moore the only Colonel who could have outranked Col. Caswell in the Wilmington District? I incline to this opinion, and incline to believe, that the Provincial Council and Congress awarded votes of thanks to the *two highest officers in command*, without intending any reflection upon the bravery, skill, or patriotism, of those who at the time held inferior military rank.

That Moore and Caswell deserved the thanks of the Council and Congress, no friend of Col. Lillington ever denied; and Lillington himself was too much of the patriot soldier and dignified gentleman ever to complain that his name was not included in the Resolves.

Caswell, at the time of the Battle, had a State and National reputation. Lillington had his rank of Brigadier General yet to earn by his good sword. Caswell was a distinguished member of the Congress that tendered him his vote of thanks—though he did not take his seat till several days after the Resolve passed. Lillington was then in the field, preparing for the reception of Sir Henry Clinton. Caswell, on the day after the Battle, (and two days before Moore,) wrote to the North Carolina Congress of the victory—a victory that was hailed with enthusiasm, and spread the name of Caswell far and near as the victorious soldier at Moore's Creek. In his letter, however, he states that he found the *Wilmington Battalion encamped at Moore's Creek the night before the Battle, under the command of Col. Lillington.* Lillington himself did not write—probably military etiquette forbade it. Be that as it may, and no matter who was entitled to command, or who did command, posterity cannot forget that Lillington, who seems still to have outranked Ashe, first took position at Moore's Creek, and with a Battalion of Wilmingtonians and men of New Hanover, to the number of 250, was ready to meet the Scotch Loyalists in full force, prepared to do or die, prepared to meet "Liberty or Death," words that were engraven upon a silver crescent which Lillington wore on his hat on the day of battle, and which is now in the possession of his descendants. And whilst posterity will remember all this, they will likewise remember, that it is by the letters of Moore and Caswell—his brave compatriots in arms—that those facts are established beyond question or cavil, doubt or misapprehension, of any kind. And whilst these letters are but confirmatory of the traditions of the country in which the battle was fought, they are nevertheless more satisfactory, and tend to prove, that both Moore and Caswell were generous in awarding honor to Lillington, so far as they could, by leaving on record their testimony, that Lillington at least deserved the thanks of Congress.

I approached and have lingered over the Battle of Moore's Creek, with feelings of veneration somewhat akin to those that inspired "Old Mortality" with his chisel and mallet to dig the moss and lichen from the tombstones of the Covenanters, who fell martyrs to the cause of civil and religious liberty in Scotland. If like him I shall prove successful in directing the attention of the people of the Old North State to that Battle, and the Heroes of that day, I shall feel content, and at the same time shall feel assured, that no circumstance ever will divert their attention until the victors and the victory shall each receive their merited and full meed of praise. Then will Moore be regarded as the master spirit who governed and controlled his men with a skill and precision seldom equalled. Then will the name of Lillington, associated with that of Ashe, be hailed with honor, as the first who took position with a mere handful of men at Moore's Creek, resolved to prevent the British Loyalists from crossing, or to perish in the attempt. Then too will the name of Caswell be hailed as the Leader of the men of Neuse and Trent, who came to the rescue of the Patriots of Cape Fear, whose altars and firesides were endangered by the machinations of the British Government, and who on the day of Battle, together with Lillington, achieved a triumph over a superior force—a triumph that has indissolubly associated their names—a triumph that will yield honor enough, and extend to each and all the glory of a national and undying fame. B———.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this Tribunal, since Thursday last, viz:

By NASH, C. J. In Fields v. Rouse, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, the State v. Reuben F. Samuel, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error.

By PEARSON, J. In Snow v. Bledsoe, from Wake, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in Woldo & Co. v. Halsey, from Martin, directing a venire de novo. Also in Foulkes, in Equity, v. Foulkes, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Malpass v. Fennell from New Hanover, judgment of the Superior Court reversed and judgment arrested. Also, in Hyman v. L. Cain, from Edgecombe; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Cherry v. M. A. Cain, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Neal v. Hussey, from Duplin, affirming the judgment.—*Ral. Register.*

The Right Direction.—A mercantile house in this place, has shown us a letter, dated Salisbury, 1st inst., stating that 160 bags corn, 50 barrels flour, and 19 bags do., had been sent from that town here, over the N. C. Railroad, for sale, being the first shipment from Salisbury since the completion of the road.—*Wil. Herald.*

Sale of Stock.—Eight shares of the capital stock of the Wilmington and Weldon rail road company, were sold in Norfolk on Tuesday at $85.50 per share.—*Wil. Herald.*

MARRIED,

In Whiteville, N. C., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Miles Foy, Mr. E. T. LANDING to Miss CAROLINE SMITH. All of Columbus.

In Raleigh, at the "Yarbrough House," 4th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. JOS. B. PALMER, of Danville, Va., to Miss SARAH DAVIS, of Greensboro'.

On the 15th ult., by Rev. P. J. Caraway, Mr. K. M. C. WILLIAMSON, of Smithfield, N. C., to Miss SARAH SMITH, daughter of the late John Smith, of Wayne, N. C.

In Wilmington on the 3d inst., by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. PHINEAS F. WOOD, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY M., daughter of the late Wm. H. Bayne, of Fayetteville.

DIED,

In Danville, Va., 16th ult., Mrs. MARGARET EMILY JAMIESON, wife of Rev. Jas. Jamieson, of the N. C. Conference, and daughter of the late Andrew Lindsay, Esq., of Guilford county.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On Saturday, the House met at 12 o'clock, M., and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cummins, the Clerk stated that the first business in order was the resolution submitted by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Talbott,) as follows:

Resolved, That the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens be, and he is hereby, declared Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 34th Congress.

Mr. Talbott rose and stated, that at the request of Mr. Stephens, he withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, stated that he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule; but the vote of yesterday indicating that there was at least the chance of the election of a man of sound national principles under its operation, he therefore offered the following resolution, and called for the previous question:

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker viva voce; and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided that it be a majority of a quorum, shall be duly declared Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 104, nays 114.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 113, nays 104. [The announcement of the result was greeted with applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, said that his name had been put in nomination some two weeks ago by the democratic party for the speakership, and though very many ballots had taken place since that time, and although the members of that party supposed that by changing their nominee they might increase and strengthen them, yet the result had shown that they were mistaken in the conclusion to which they arrived. The complimentary vote given yesterday to his colleague, [Mr. Aiken,] rendered it very evident to his mind that that gentleman would be able to concentrate a greater strength than himself, and as he desired to see the House organized upon national principles, and in opposition to sectionalism, he took occasion, after returning his thanks to his party friends for their fidelity and confidence in nominating and sustaining him, to withdraw unconditionally his name from the contest.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved to rescind the resolution just adopted.

Mr. Smith of Tenn., moved to lay that motion on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 101.

[Applause in the galleries.]

Cries of "Call the roll."

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved an adjournment of the House, in order to give members an opportunity to confer, that they might cast their votes understandingly in the great crisis which they were now approaching. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 84, nays 132.

[Applause in the galleries.]

Cries of "Call the roll."

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to rescind the plurality resolution.

Mr. Clingman raised the point that the motion was not in order, it having been decided once already during the day.

The Clerk thought that the motion was in order, but submitted the question to the House, and it was decided that it was not in order—yeas 83, nays 128.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, moved that the House do now adjourn; which motion was not agreed to. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Orr said that if the House was to be annoyed by continued applause he would have to move that the galleries be cleared. He did not allude to the ladies' gallery. [Laughter.]

Cries of "Call the roll."

The Clerk called the roll the 130th time, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 215; necessary to a choice, 108; of these—

Mr. Banks received	102
Aiken	93
H. M. Fuller	18
L. D. Campbell	4
Wells	2

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois gave notice that he had paired off with Mr. Emrie, otherwise he would have voted for Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, desired to repeat what he had said upon two former occasions, that he was not, and did not desire to be a candidate. [Applause.] One hundred and thirty ballots would have satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of the body, and upon no other terms, upon no other conditions, would he consent to take that position. He again returned his acknowledgements to the gentlemen who had honored him with their support, and requested them to cast their suffrages for a better and abler man.

Two more ballots were taken without changing the result, and then came the vote under the plurality resolutions which resulted as follows:

Mr. Banks	103
Mr. Aiken	100
Mr. H. M. Fuller	6
Mr. L. D. Campbell	4
Mr. Wells	1

Mr. Benson, of Maine, one of the tellers announced that Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was duly elected Speaker.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. H. M. Fuller, Aiken, and L. D. Campbell to conduct Mr. Banks to the chair.

Mr. Banks, on taking the chair, acknowledged the honor done him in a brief and neat speech.

The usual oath of office was then administered to him by Mr. Giddings.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Forney the House adjourned.

The Washington Union of Sunday, says:

The result was as we have stated; the election of Mr. Banks by a plurality of three votes—Mr. Banks receiving 103 votes and Mr. Aiken 100—six national Americans throwing their votes on Mr. Fuller, and four republicans throwing theirs on Mr. L. D. Campbell. Although the result is one which every national man will regret, yet, as the republicans have a known majority in the House, and therefore were entitled to the Speaker, there is reason for acquiescing, inasmuch as it enables the machinery of goverment once more to move on.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1856.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—In our last we briefly recorded the fact of the election of Mr. Banks. In another column of to-day's paper will be found an account of how it was done. Besides that account, some other particulars should be stated.

It seems that many Southern members hoped that the plurality rule would elect Mr. Aiken, democrat, of S. C., who, on the preceding day had received 103 votes, the largest number ever given to any other than Banks. On the final vote, however, three of these votes were withheld from him.

Mr. Banks received votes only from the Northern States, of course. Four free-soil members voted for Campbell, instead of Banks. Campbell himself voted for Banks, as did Pennington.

Mr. Aiken received the democratic vote, with two exceptions, (Mr. Hickman of Penn. who threw away his vote upon Mr. Wells of Wisconsin; and Mr. Barclay of Penn. who refused to vote.) He received also about 30 Know Nothing votes, from among those who had supported Fuller and Pennington. Of that party, however, six continued to vote for Fuller. Their votes would have elected Aiken. They were, Messrs. Brown and Millward of Penn., Clark and Whitney of N. Y., Cullen of Delaware, and Davis of Maryland.

Mr. Fuller did not vote at all.

Mr. Richardson did not vote, because he had paired off with a free-soiler who was absent. He said that but for that he would vote for Aiken.

The vote was 20 short of the whole number of members of the House. Of these 20, Messrs. Aiken, Banks, Richardson, and Fuller, were present. The others were probably absent, or paired off.

All the N. C. members voted for Aiken, except Mr. Craige, who was absent.

When the result was announced, cheer after cheer resounded from the galleries, intermingled with hisses, while handkerchiefs were freely waved by the ladies.

After all this was over, it was objected that Mr. Banks could not be declared Speaker, as he had not received a majority of the votes. This was remedied by Mr. Clingman offering a resolution declaring Mr. B. Speaker. This was adopted, 156 to 40.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Banks delivered an address of thanks, in which the following is said:—

"I can only say that I shall bear myself, so far as I am able, with fidelity to the interests and institutions of the country and government, and with impartiality so far as regards the rights of the members of this House.

"I have no personal objects to accomplish—I am animated by the single desire of contributing, in some little degree, to the maintenance of the well-established priuciples of our government in their original American signification, and in developing that portion of the continent which we occupy, so far as we may do so within the legitimate power conferred upon us, enlarging and swelling the capacity for beneficent influences both at home and abroad, and maintaining intact and in perpetuity the inestimable principles transmitted to us."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, a good deal of debate on the Navy Retiring Board took place, between Messrs. Benjamin, Bayard, Crittenden, Toombs, Clayton, and others. Mr. Toombs said he entertained no doubt much wrong and injustice had been done the officers of the Navy by the action of the Board. He advocated a revision of the proceedings of that Board. Mr. Clayton argued in favor of the Board, but was willing to correct errors unintentionally committed.

Many bills were introduced, among which was one for the extension of the term of naturalization.

In the House, on Friday, a resolution to establish the plurality rule was rejected, 110 to 108.

A resolution declaring Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, Speaker, was defeated 116 to 101. Another that Mr. Porter, Whig, of Missouri, should be Speaker, rejected, 144 to 68. A similar resolution, in favor of Banks, rejected, 115 to 102. And one in favor of Mr. Aiken of S. C., rejected, 110 to 103.

On Saturday, the election of Speaker was effected as noticed elsewhere. Mr. Banks, on taking the Chair, acknowledged the honor in a brief speech. Mr. Giddings administered the oath of office. A resolution of thanks to Jno. W. Forney was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Monday the Speaker administered the oath to members and delegates, and a committee was appointed in conjunction with one on the part of the Senate, to inform the President that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he might be disposed to make.

A resolution declaring William Cullom, of Tennessee, Clerk, was carried by a vote of 126 to 87.

The Speaker thereupon announced that Mr. Cullom was elected, and administered the oath.

On Tuesday, Mr. Glossbrenner, democrat and present incumbent, was elected by resolution Sergeant at arms—103 to 98. A resolution was adopted, 119 to 95, declaring Nathan Darling, Door keeper. Robert Morris, grandson of the patriot financier of the Revolution, was appointed Postmaster to the House. Pending a resolution to elect O. Follett, of Ohio, Printer, the House adjourned.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—It has been suggested, both at the North and the South, that the election of a Southern man, or one of National feeling from the North, might result more disastrously to the South and the country than the election of Banks, or some other free-soiler equally hostile to Southern institutions. Such a thing is possible, though not probable. So far as the Speakership is concerned, the election of a Northern or a Southern man is, comparatively, of little moment to the South. The evil consists chiefly in the fact that Mr. Banks has been elected, for the first time in the history of the country, by a purely sectional vote, and that after the avowal of opinions disgraceful to himself and insulting to the South. Never before have sections been so distinctly arrayed against each other, nor ever before has a distracting question been decided by the votes of a section merely. It is possible, that such a triumph may soothe anti-slavery feeling at the North; but it is much more likely to add fuel to the flame, to increase the demands of fanaticism, and in the bitter contests engendered, to extinguish entirely at the North that vital spirit of respect for Constitutional obligations without which Congressional enactments are of no avail.

Such a result is by no means impossible; and it was in warning the people against it that the late Judge Story remarked:

"It (the government) must perish, if there be not that vital spirit in the people, which alone can nourish, sustain, and direct all its movements. It is in vain that statesmen shall form plans of government, in which the beauty and harmony of a republic shall be embodied in visible order, shall be built up on solid substructions, and adorned by every useful ornament, if the inhabitants suffer the silent power of time to dilapidate its walls, or crumble its massy supporters into dust, if the assaults from without are never resisted, and the rottenness and mining from within are never guarded against. Who can preserve the rights and liberties of the people, when they shall be abandoned by themselves? Who shall keep watch in the temple, when the watchmen sleep at their posts? Who shall call upon the people to redeem their possessions, and revive the republic, when their own hands have deliberately and corruptly surrendered them to the oppressor, and have built the prisons or dug the graves of their own friends? This dark picture, it is to be hoped, will never be applicable to the Republic of America. And yet it affords a warning, which, like all the lessons of past experience, we are not permitted to disregard."

It was again said by the same learned writer on our Constitutional Law, that:

"America, free, happy, and enlightened as she is, must rest the preservation of her rights and liberties upon the virtue, independence, justice, and sagacity of the people. If either fail, the republic is gone. Its shadow may remain with all the pomp, and circumstance, and trickery of government, but its vital power will have departed. In America, the demagogue may arise as well as elsewhere. He is the natural, though spurious growth of republics; and, like the courtier, he may, by his blandishments, delude the ears and blind the eyes of the people to their own destruction. If ever the day shall arrive, in which the best talents and the best virtues shall be driven from office by intrigue or corruption, by the ostracism of the press, or the still more unrelenting persecution of party, legislation will cease to be national. It will be wise by accident, and bad by system."

The Judge's warning, it seems to us, lacks little of being fact now. *Time*, it is true, has done little to dilapidate the walls, or crumble the massy supporters of the Constitution. But outward assaults unrepelled, and inward minings unperceived or not countermined, have done much to destroy its noble proportions; whilst party spirit and the arts of the demagogue have either depreciated the virtue, independence and justice of the people, or misled their judgment, so as to drive from the public service the best talents and the best virtues, and to make this a day of small things, in which "legislation has ceased to be national," is "wise by accident and bad by system."

The Baltimore American, in noticing the election of Speaker, says:

"The vote under the plurality rule which elected Mr. Banks will be found in our columns, and will be closely examined. It will be perceived that the whole Maryland delegation voted for Mr. Aiken, with the exception of Mr. H. W. Davis, who, with Messrs. Broom, Clark, Millward, Cullen, and Whitney, continued to vote for Mr. Fuller. Four republicans voted for Mr. Campbell of Ohio. Had the national Americans above named voted for Mr. Aiken he would have been elected by a plurality of three. The reasons which induced Mr. Davis to adhere to Mr. Fuller under these circumstances will be looked for with interest. We hope he may be able to justify himself in the face of the very strong feeling of disapprobation expressed here at the course he has deemed proper to pursue."

The Washington Union, mentioning the entire separation, on the decisive vote, of the Northern and Southern Americans, says:

"The seven *national* (!) know-nothings (Mr. Fuller himself being one of them) who allowed Mr. Banks to be elected Speaker rather than unite with their southern brethren in securing the election of Mr. Aiken, have utterly destroyed all the pretensions of their organization to nationality. If it be said that their votes were not cast for Mr. Banks, it can also be said that they were not cast for Mr. Aiken, when they knew that, if they voted for Aiken, the election of Banks would be defeated, and if they failed to vote for him, Banks would be Speaker. They did not absolutely stone the Apostles, but they stood by and held the clothes of those who did!"

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 2.—Barque Saranac fm Havana. 3.—Schr Diadem fm Charleston. 4.—Schrs Wide World fm N York, Isabel, J C Manson, and Laura fm Shallotte, E Randall fm Little River, Dolphin fm Newbern, A H Ward fm Charleston. 5.—Schrs G M Smith, and Wake fm N York, Dolphin from ditto, Albion fm Jacksonville, Sally Ann fm Hyde county.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We understand that the Convention of the American Party at Elizabeth, on Tuesday last, appointed Alfred A. McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville, and John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Enquirer says,—

"We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison, a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics, which we shall cite, might, of themselves, induce the belief, that the Bay State was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known, that despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious, and energetic. Her commerce and manufactures supply her with the products of agriculture. Disunion would cripple those resources, and probably expel her industry, skill and capital, to better markets and more congenial climes. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) a million, that of North Carolina, eight hundred and seventy thousand. Massachusetts produced thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, two millions three hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of potatoes—eighty-one thousand hogs, forty-two thousands horses and mules, and two hundred and sixty thousand cattle. The productions of North Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great. They produced two millions one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-seven millions bushels Indian corn, five millions seven hundred thousand bushels potatoes, one million eight hundred thousand hogs, one hundred and seventy-four thousand horses and mules, and six hundred and ninety-three thousand cattle. What a field she exhibits for Massachusetts commerce and manufactures! Yet she would fare better in case of a disunion than Massachusetts—for she produces all the necessaries of life, and might produce its luxuries within herself.

The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling a difference in favor of North Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark, that fuel, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina, without money, and without price—for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 44. In jails in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In Penitentiaries in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 14. Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusetts, $264,000; in North Carolina, $10,000.

We think that these statistics deserve the serious study of every christian, patriot and philanthropist in the Union.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Some Boats have arrived since our last, but we have sent in vain to all the lines for the particulars. The business of our town, it strikes us, is not so superabundantly prosperous that we can afford to suppress the evidences of its existence. It is important to shippers, to boat owners, to the trade of Fayetteville, and to this paper, that the arrivals of the boats, and lists of the consignees, should be published. We cannot publish them unless the boat owners will furnish the particulars. When the freight shall have gone off in other directions, they may awake to the loss.

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine*,"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask: are of a uniform thickness: are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62-3m

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 34*tf

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The following letter from the experienced correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, supplies facts and views connected with the election of Speaker, which are of much interest:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The long agony is over. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is Speaker. And notwithstanding that fact, the Union is safe. The gloomy predictions of morbid patriots are destined to be disappointed, and the anticipated evils to result from this election, will prove to be more imaginary than real. No single man holds the power, were he disposed to wield it, of disturbing the tranquility of this Union, and those who believe so, must be weak in their faith of its stability, and insensible to the great influence of those moral and political principles upon which this structure rests—a foundation as indestructible as the rock of ages.

At an early hour yesterday, all the avenues of approach to the House of Representatives were thronged with an eager and expectant concourse of spectators. The lobbies, the galleries, and the hall itself, presented a spectacle of unusual interest and anxiety, which did not appear to diminish until the consummation was reached. All the indications of the previous day had given assurance that the crisis was approaching, and the feverishness of the public pulse proved how general was the suspense and excitement. Both parties, at the time of meeting were sanguine of success. The preliminary tests on Thursday had inspired the friends of Gov. Aiken with the highest confidence, and only those who were behind the scenes knew how they were to be deceived by the defection which was subsequently developed.

The first material demonstration of the day was the introduction of the plurality rule, by Mr. Smith, a Democratic member from Tennessee—a fact demonstrating of itself how strong was the conviction on that side of the House of Gov. Aiken's prospect of success. A motion was immediately made to lay the proposition on the table. This failed by a majority of ten votes. Now came the struggle upon the direct question, and the plurality was carried by nine majority. The Northern "Nationals" from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana all voted in the negative; but the accession of confident Democrats turned the scale. As soon as the result was announced, the galleries answered with loud and long applause. That vote was decisive of an election.

Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, whose faith in the effect of the plurality was not as abiding as that of some others, moved to rescind it, but the majority was increased to sixteen in the negative—being seven more than the plurality carried. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, one of the veteran Democratic leaders, and who has a constitutional belief in the infallibility of the caucus, tried a motion for adjournment, that conference might be had, and opinions exchanged between the different interests. But the blood of the House was up, and the proposition was tabled by nearly two-thirds of those present.

The contest became more interesting and animated at each step of the progress. Mr. Walker of Alabama, renewed the attempt to rescind, but the House, by more than forty majority, declared it not to be in order. Another effort to adjourn resulted in no better success than the last experiment, and its failure again, extorted cheers from the assembled thousands within and without the hall—one set echoing the applause of the others.

These preliminaries being settled, the House proceeded to vote three times for Speaker, according to the terms of the resolution granting the plurality, before it took effect. On each trial Mr. Banks received 102 votes, and Gov. Aiken 93 votes, except on the last, when he fell off to 92. There were twenty scattering votes on the first balloting, and nineteen on each of the others, showing on the highest aggregate 19 absentees.

Now the crisis approached. Another attempt to adjourn was made from the Democratic side, but failed by more than three to one. Mr. Fuller for the third time withdrew his name from the contest, and modestly urged his friends to cast their suffrages for "an abler and better man." The Clerk called the House to order before the calling of the roll began, and the silence of deep suspense succeeded to the bustle which previously prevailed. Not a voice was heard but those of the two clerks, who called the roll and registered the votes. One repeated the other, as "Banks" or "Aiken" was answered, and so pervading and wrapped was the interest, that the sounds seemed to issue from a cavern, and fell with a sort of startling effect on the ear. Every eye was riveted upon the centre of anxiety, and contending emotions might be seen to flash along the animated faces which filled the galleries, as fortune smiled or frowned in the progress of the contest. The scene throughout was deeply interesting.

When Mr. Barclay's name was called, he said that, being averse to any coalition with "Know Nothingism,"—as he called it—he desired to know whether the gentleman from South Carolina had given any assurances or pledges to the southern wing of the American party. Mr. Rust interposed objection to this proceeding, being unwilling to subject his candidate to examination. Mr. Aiken answered the inquiry by saying he was not a candidate for the Speakership, but if his friends saw fit to elect him he would serve them to the best of his ability. Mr. Barclay declined to vote, and the call was continued.

Finally the roll was completed, and then a buzz ran through the hall. In an instant it was communicated to the galleries. The clerks summed up the figures, and one of the tellers announced Banks 103, Aiken 100, Fuller 6, Campbell 4, Wells 1—declaring N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, duly elected Speaker.

A great shout went up from the galleries, like the speaking of thousands with one voice. Again and again the tidings were welcomed with peals of applause. Handkerchiefs waved, and congratulations found joyful utterance.

Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, suddenly hushed this scene of rejoicing by raising the question, that the House itself—and not the Clerk or Tellers—must declare the result, by the resolution, and only a majority was competent to that purpose. A discussion ensued upon this technical formality, which was regarded as extremely ungracious after the defeat. In the midst of it Gov. Aiken arose, and with a delicate and manly appreciation of his own position, asked the House to allow him the privilege of conducting Mr. Banks to the chair, as the Speaker elect.

In order to get rid of any pretence of objection, Mr. Clingman moved a resolution containing the required declaration, and there were forty members found willing to record themselves in the negative. This last obstacle being removed, the Clerk appointed Gov. Aiken, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Campbell, to conduct Mr. Banks to the chair. He spoke briefly and pertinently saying he would strive to administer the office impartially, and the organization of the House with reference to the bests interests of the Union, and the material prosperity of the country. The oath of office was then administered by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member of the House. After this ceremony, a resolution complimenting Mr. Forney for his ability, fidelity, and impartiality, was passed unanimously, and the House adjourned. *Finis coronat opus.*

Throughout all these exciting proceedings, decorum and good temper were preserved, as both sides were confident of victory, until the struggle had advanced to the termination. It was not practicable to have elected Gov. Aiken without 106 votes, as there were two votes in reserve which could have been called into requisition for Mr. Banks, whenever their aid became really necessary, and perhaps one more might have been had if the contest had been narrowed down to that extremity. Two of the southern Americans, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, declined to join the coalition, and Messrs. Broom and Millward, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Clark and Whitney, of New York, receded from their votes of Friday, and returned to Mr. Fuller. The four western "scatterers" threw away their votes on Mr. Campbell. Thus ended the most extraordinary struggle ever witnessed since the formation of the government. And it is to be hoped a law will be passed to prevent the possibility of its recurrence.

Gov. Aiken, who attracted so large and so creditable a support, represents the Charleston District of South Carolina. During the six consecutive years of his membership in the House, he has succeeded in winning the respect, assuring the confidence, and attaching the highest regard of all parties. The largest slaveholder in Congress, and therefore more directly interested in the practical illustration of that policy whose theory has so much exercised others holding but limited interests, he has preserved, throughout all the angry strifes of sectional conflict a becoming deference for the views of those with whom he differed, and on no occasion indulged in a single comment which excited obnoxious criticism. By the power of moral influence, and the effect of liberal opinions, he has succeeded in promoting the interests of his constituents beyond any former representative, and perhaps there is no single man now on the floor who could so readily command the vote of the House on any proposition which he would advise. Conservative in all his principles, sound and practical as a legislator, high-minded and chivalric as a man, public-spirited and generous as a citizen, philanthropic as a Christian, and unostentatious in his charities, he reflects honor on the position he occupies. Such are the qualities and characteristics of the candidate who united two parties in his favor without soliciting, or even expecting, the confidence of either. They are qualities which would soften defeat did he suffer disappointment; but, as he neither sought nor desired the honor, his modest merit will find more real satisfaction in the discharge of accustomed duty than in treading the thorny paths which beset the avenues to the Speaker's chair, and environ it with peculiar embarrassments at this juncture.

INDEPENDENT.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

According to the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, (Free Soil) the late difficulties in Kansas have led to another murder. After detailing the fight that occurred near Leavenworth, the Herald says:

Mr. Minard, a candidate for the Legislature—as was Mr. Brown—was taken by a patrolling party near his own house, and was held as a prisoner at last advices. Mr. Brown was going towards his home at Leavenworth, and was also taken and carried back to Easton, where the mob was assembled. He objected to being taken and thought it better to sell his life as dearly as possible on the spot; but his associates urged him to surrender, claiming that they would all be slain. This he finally, but very reluctantly consented to do, in consideration of saving the lives of his companions, who seemed so unwilling to defend themselves. He and seven others were taken back to Easton and guarded through Friday.

At night they took Mr. Brown out, after releasing the others—for the purpose of hanging him, having their ropes and implements ready for the work. Some proposed a compromise—that they lynch him, and let him go. This was agreed to, when several persons sprung upon him, with hatchets and bowie knives, and commenced stabbing, chopping, beating and kicking him until he was felled to the earth, after receiving three mortal wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous other injuries, any of which would probably have caused his death.

After lying upon the cold earth for a while, consciousness seemed to return, when he arose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked, and dragged to a wagon, in which he was carried to his home, three fourths of a mile distant, and given in charge of his wife.

She interrogated him as to how he had received the injuries, and he responded faintly, though audibly, "I have been murdered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause!" Immediately afterwards he expired.

The President's Message—In England—excites a good deal of characteristic,—but, on the whole, not unkindly,—comment. Upon the question of the British Enlistments for the Crimea, the general opinion seems to be, that the British Government, in disavowing any intention to violate the municipal laws of the United States, —has given all the apology that the case requires, —and an apology that ought to be entirely satisfactory at Washington. That is the *opinion*, we say; the impression is, that the apology is considered sufficiently acceptable, by the People of the Union,—but that the President and his Cabinet are bent on making as much an ado about it as possible, in order to manufacture party capital for the approaching Presidential Election. The Times thinks the British Government has made a "reparation" that would be thought "ten times more than sufficient by the dignified Courts of the old world,"—but if Brother Jonathan is bent on something more, he is begged to assure himself that "the people of England will *not* submit to undeserved and gratuitous humiliation." The Spirit of the Press at large is much in the same vein. All deprecate a collision between the two countries,—and all, as unanimously, unite in the opinion, that if such a calamity is possible, it will be the result of a wicked premeditation, on the part of demagogues, who desire to side with, or keep possession of power and place, on a war flurry. As for the apprehended difficulties between the two countries, resulting from the interpretations, or misinterpretations, of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it would be happily, we think, for both nations, if they would but arrive at the same conclusion with the Liverpool Journal, that the question—

"Will speedily right itself by those natural laws of occupation and increase of numbers, which have raised the Union to its present unprecedented pitch of greatness."

And so it will,—or rather, so it would,—if let alone.—*N. Y. Express.*

Intense Cold on the Western Plains.—The following despatch, addressed to Mr. Wm. M. F. Magram, the mail contractor on the route specified, was received in Washington on Monday:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 4.

Thermometer twenty two degrees below zero; snow 3 to 4 feet deep on a level on the plains. The Santa Fe and Salt Lake route are supposed to be frozen on the plains.

In the Ohio penitentiary there are 605 convicts, of which 136 are under 21 years old—a fact showing the want of houses of correction.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Vols. 3 and 4. *London*—Longmans. *New York*—Harper & Brothers.

The reading public have waited nearly seven years with anxiety for the continuation of Mr. Macaulay's History of England, and these two new volumes have consequently been received with an avidity unexampled in the annals of historical literature. The London publishers were embarrassed by orders for sixty thousand volumes ere a single page had been laid before the eyes of the English people.

Mr. Macaulay commenced his History of England with an expression of his intention to bring it "down to a time which is within the memory of men still living." These two volumes, however, which he has been seven years writing, only cover a period of about nine years—from the proclamation of William and Mary in 1689 to the peace of Ryswick in 1697, inclusive. Now, as Mr. Macaulay was born in the year 1800, it is obvious that if he writes his History thus slowly, he may live and labor until he reaches the age of three score years and ten, without bringing it down nearer than the opening of the reign of George I., about a hundred and forty years ago. We find no fault with the historian for the tardiness of his work—on the contrary, we commend him for the long and patient research which he bestows upon his theme—but it is manifest that he has undertaken a task, which on the scale of the chapters thus far published, he cannot live to fulfil. In preparing material for the two volumes now issued, besides consulting all the printed books—histories, biographies, memoirs, &c., in the English, French, Dutch and German languages—from which any relevant information could be derived, he has obtained extracts from the municipal records of various towns, has sifted immense quantities of private correspondence still preserved by the descendants of men who figured prominently in public affairs during the reign of William III., has examined the voluminous manuscripts in the Harleian Collection and the Bodleian Library, and has turned over every page of the noble and unique collection of the newspapers of William's reign in the British Museum. (Vol. IV., p. 481, note.)

No previous historian of England has made an attempt worthy to be compared with this in respect of laborious research; and as to style, we need scarcely say, that Mr. Macaulay always writes with point and animation, and with a descriptive power rarely equalled. His sketches of personal character and manners are vivid, and admirably enliven the narrative of political events. Of King William, he says:—

His manners gave almost universal offence. He was in truth far better qualified to save a nation than to advise a court. In the highest parts of statesmanship he had no equal among his contemporaries. * * * * Our ancestors saw him in the worst of all lights. By the French, the Germans, and the Italians he was contemplated at such a distance that only what was great could be discerned, and that all small blemishes were invisible. To the Dutch he was brought close; but he was himself a Dutchman. In his intercourse with them he was seen to the best advantage, he was perfectly at his ease with them;—and from among them he had chosen his earliest and dearest friends. But to the English he appeared in a most unfortunate point of view. He was at once too near to them and too far from them. He lived among them, so that the smallest peculiarity of temper or manner could not escape their notice. Yet he lived apart from them, and was to the last a foreigner in speech, tastes and habits.

One of the chief functions of our Sovereigns had long been to preside over the society of the capital. That function Charles II. had performed with immense success. His easy bow, his good stories, his style of dancing and playing tennis, the sound of his cordial laugh, were familiar to all London. One day he was seen among the elms of St. James's Park, chatting with Dryden about poetry. Another day his arm was on Tom Durfey's shoulder; and his Majesty was taking a second, while his companion sang 'Phillida, Phillida,' or 'To horse, brave boys, to Newmarket, to horse.' James, with much less vivacity and good nature, was accessible, and, to people who did not cross him, civil. But of this sociableness William was entirely destitute. He seldom came forth from his closet; and when he appeared in the public rooms he stood among the crowd of courtiers and ladies, stern, and abstracted, making no jest and smiling at none. His freezing look, his silence, the dry and concise answers which he uttered when he could keep silence no longer, disgusted noblemen and gentlemen who had been accustomed to be slapped on the back by their Royal masters, called Jack or Harry, congratulated about race cups, or rallied about actresses. The women missed the homage due to their sex. They observed that the King spoke in a somewhat imperious tone even to the wife to whom he owed so much, and whom he sincerely loved and esteemed. They were amused and shocked to see him, when the Princess Anne dined with him, and when the first green peas of the year were put upon the table, devour the whole dish without offering a spoonful to her Royal Highness; and they pronounced that this great soldier and politician was no better than a Low Dutch bear.

One misfortune, which was imputed to him as a crime, was his bad English. He spoke our language, but not well. His accent was foreign; his diction was inelegant, and his vocabulary seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. To the difficulty which he felt in expressing himself and to his conciousness that his pronunciation was bad, must be partly ascribed the taciturnity and the short answers which gave so much offence. Our literature he was incapable of enjoying or of understanding. He never once, during his whole reign, showed himself at the theatre. The poets who wrote Pindaric verses in his praise complained that their flights of sublimity were beyond his comprehension. Those who are acquainted with the panegyrical odes of that age will, perhaps, be of opinion that he did not lose much by his ignorance.

The character of Queen Mary is portrayed in the same graphic manner:—

It is true that his wife did her best to supply what was wanting, and that she was excellently qualified to be the head of the Court. She was English by birth, and English also in her tastes and feelings. Her face was handsome, her port majestic, her temper sweet and lively, her manners affable and graceful. Her understanding, though very imperfectly cultivated, was quick. There was no want of feminine wit and shrewdness in her conversation; and her letters were so expressed that they deserved to be well spelt. She took too much pleasure in the lighter kinds of literature, and did something toward bringing books into fashion among ladies of quality. The stainless purity of her private life, and the strict attention which she paid to her religious duties were the more respectable, because she was singularly free from censoriousness, and discouraged scandal as much as vice. In dislike of backbiting, indeed, she and her husband cordially agreed; but they showed their dislike in different and very characteristic ways.

William preserved profound silence, and gave the tale-bearer a look which, as was said by a person who had once encountered it, and who took good care never to encounter it again, made your story go back down your throat. Mary had a way of interrupting tattle about elopements, duels and play-debts, by asking the tattlers, very quietly, yet significantly, whether they had ever read her favorite sermon,—Dr. Tillotson's on Evil Speaking. Her charities were, most decidedly, munificent and judicious; and, although she made no ostentatious display of them, it was known that she retrenched from her own state in order to relieve Protestants whom persecution had driven from France and Ireland, and who were starving in the garrets of London. So amiable was her conduct that she was generally spoken of with esteem and tenderness by the most respectable of those who disapproved of the manner in which she had been raised to the throne, and even of those who refused to acknowledge her as Queen.

In the Jacobite lampoons of that time, lampoons which, in virulence and malignity, far exceed anything that our age has produced, she was not often mentioned with severity. Indeed, she sometimes expressed her surprise that libellers who respected nothing else, respected her name. God she said, knew where her weakness lay. She was too sensitive to abuse and calumny. He had mercifully spared her a trial which was beyond her strength; and the best return which she could make to Him was to discountenance all malicious reflections on the characters of others. Assured that she possessed her husband's entire confidence and affection, she turned the edge of his sharp speeches sometimes by soft and sometimes by playful answers, and employed all the influence which she derived from her many pleasing qualities to gain the hearts of the people for him.*

*The impression which the bluntness and reserve of William, and the grace and gentleness of Mary had made on the populace may be traced in the remains of the street poetry of that time. The following conjugal dialogue may still be seen on the original broadside:—

"Then bespoke Mary, our most royal Queen.
'My gracious King William where are you going?'
He answered her quickly, 'I count him no man
That telleth his secret unto a woman.'
The Queen with a modest behavio'ur replied,
'I wish that kind Providence may be thy guide,
To keep thee from danger, my sovereign lord,
The which will the greatest of comfort afford.'"

CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE.

"Oh the trouble folks have taken,
To smoke and spoil their bacon."

To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fattening them early you make a great saving in food, and well fattened pork. Then kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with a plenty of the purest salt, and about half an ounce of saltpetre to every one hundred pounds of pork.

As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with brine let it drain a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the hock end as much as will stick, then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place. If all this is done as it should be, (it ought to be done now,) you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time in spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said:—"Put in the sugar, then fill up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch." Just so with curing bacon, after following the directions given above, every "drop" of smoke you put about it, spoils the bacon.

Portage Democrat.

Beef Hams.—The finest beef hams are made by cutting out the entire bone of the hind-quarter, then rubbing in the salt and sugar, the same as described for pork hams, turning them over and rubbing them every day for one week. After this they are hung up to drip in a cool dry place for three days. They are now taken down and rubbed all over, on a table or bench, with some fine salt, black pepper and cloves, all ground together. About one ounce each of salt and pepper and half an ounce of cloves are sufficient for thirty pounds of meat, but the exact quantity cannot be given. No person can go wrong if he rubs every part of the whole surface of the ham with some of this salt and pepper composition. The ham is now fit to be rolled. This is accomplished by rolling it into a cylindrical form, swilling it round from the narrow to the thickest end and hanging it up to dry for about ten days before it is used. It is cut in round slices for frying by commencing at the butt end. A stout cord is used to swill, or tie such hams, and it must be looped or turned under on both sides along the coils of the cord, so as to have every coil firmly bound and held in place when the ham is being cut in slices for daily use. Hams made in the manner are the finest in the world—a luxury.

Smoked beef is to be found in abundance in our markets, but it is a poor eatable of the meat kind in comparison with beef prepared as described. We hope some of our farmers will make some such beef hams this fall for family use. They will not keep in summer weather so well as smoked beef—so it is said—but of this we are not certain.—*Scientific American.*

Moisture by Deep Plowing.—Morrison says in the Farm Journal, that he broke up a stiff sod for corn, with a heavy plow, drawn by four oxen. A sub-soil plow followed, running down six or seven inches deeper. The whole was so thoroughly performed, that a stick could be thrust down into the loose earth, in almost any part of the field, to the depth of fifteen inches. The summer was exceedingly dry, pastures were burnt and bare, and all the crops suffered severely. But the corn on the sub-soil land continued green and luxuriant throughout the season.

Death of a Veteran.—John Rickels, a native of Virginia, died in Oglethorpe county, Ga., on the 30th ult., aged 104 years. A letter says:

He was the most industrious man the writer ever knew. The writer lived within a half mile of him for several years—when the old man was between 93 and 100 years old. During these years he worked regularly, and generally plowed, and was wont to boast that he could put up more fence than any man in the county. Last year he cultivated a few acres in corn, with the hoe only, and made good corn. When he was over 100 years old he would frequently walk to Lexington—a distance of about nine miles—transact his business and walk back home the same day.

Remarkable Watch.—At the French Exposition there was exhibited a watch which created much interest and admiration. It telis the name and day of the month, the equation of time, is a repeater, striking the minutes as well as the hour; is a thermometer of tolerable accuracy, and winds itself up by the action of its own movement. The price of this most ingenious piece of workmanship is thirty thousand fracs.

A contented mind is a continual feast; and the pleasure of the banquet is greatly augmented, by knowing that each man may become his own entertainer. So says one who knows.

Official Announcement of Russia's Acceptance.—The following is the official announcement received in Paris of Russia's acceptance of the peace propositions:

"16th January, 1856.—The French Ambassador at Vienna to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris. The Prince Esterhazy announces that he has just received from Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburgh, the acceptance, *pure et simple*, of the ultimatum offered to Russia by the late propositions, which propositions are to become the basis of an immediate convention for a treaty of peace."

The form of this announcement produced an immense sensation in Paris, and it was construed as a virtual termination of the war. And we presume it scarcely admits of any other construction. If Russia accepts the ultimatum of the Allies, as contained in the "proposition," unconditionally as the language of the above despatch implies, they are accepted as an end to hostilities. Russia, in effect, is already bound by them in honor, and further hostilities can only arise from bad faith on side or the other. The war is at an end. All that remains to be done is to construct a treaty of peace upon the basis presented in the propositions. If this is so, there can be no longer a doubt that Russia has suffered very severely; and that she has reason to apprehend much greater disasters in the campaign which menaces her.

Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Office Seekers at Washington.—The area around the Hall of Representatives was densely crowded this afternoon with hundreds of office-seekers, while others sought refuge in the rotunda of the Capitol. Members of the House both before and during the session of the House were busily engaged in signing applicants' papers.

No sooner had Capt. Darling qualified as door keeper than he removed a messenger and appointed his successor. This served as a signal for the inside crowd to rush upon him with importunities. When the House adjourned the scene was rendered additionally exciting by the rushing in of the outside office-seeking force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Naval Retiring Board.—Captain Shubrick, Commander Foot, and Lieut. Biddle, representing the three grades composing the Naval Retiring Board, were this morning summoned before the Naval Committee of the Senate and interrogated concerning their reasons for the dismissals and furloughs of the 201 Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Nicaragua and this Government.—Col. Wheeler our Minister to Central America, has recently replied to the letter of Mr. Marcy disapproving of his conduct in recognizing the present Government in Nicaragua, insisting that from the surrounding circumstances and in accordance with all civilized usages he was justifiable. He further states that the forces of Walker now number 1200; that the Government is firmly established, and the plan of uniting all the Central American States into one government will doubtbe less successful.

Our Government, if report be true, is not disinclined to acknowledge Walker's Government by the reception of some now daly accredited Minister in the place of French.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

A Rush after Office.—It is calculated that there were at least five hundred applicants for office under the House organization in and about the Capitol to-day, while distant aspirants apply through Congressional friends. The rush is desperate.

Another Indian Massacre in Florida.—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Fort Myers, Florida, January 19, gives the following particulars of another Indian outrage.

Information has just reached this place of another massacre by the Seminole Indians. Five men belonging to "L" Company, Second Artillery, while on police duty three miles from Fort Deynaud, 30 miles from this, were attacked, and all save one massacred.

There are but a few troops in this part of the country open to atack, and unless we soon receive an acquisition they and we settlers may be numbered among those that were. During the past month 11 men, 10 horses and 24 mules, together with other stores belonging to the U. S., have been wantonly sacrificed by these red skins.

P. S.—I have just learned the names of those killed yesterday;—Corporal Love; privates Jas. Slaver, Jas. Fanny, McCana, Buzby.

A large Cargo.—The ship Sam. Dunning cleared at Mobile, Alabama, on the 25th ult., for Liverpool, with 5,242 bales of cotton, weighing 2,709,479 pounds, and valued at $216,674.

Crime in Chicago.—According to a report just published, there were arrested in Chicago during the last six months 3,716 persons, of whom 4 were ministers, 4 lawyers, 8 doctors, and 282 females. Twenty-five were arrested for murder and attempts at murder, and 194 for being inmates of brothels. Amount of fines collected during the same time, $27,245.

Wanted Immediately.—A good liar, to go to Kansas. He must be thoroughly acquainted with his trade,—and have a capacity for manufacturing a story strong enough to endure one week without a "flat contradiction." A Black Republican or Border Ruffian, who can bring good recommendations, will find a profitable situation on the New York Tribune, or on the Kickapoo Ranger.—*N. Y. Express.*

Tobacco Packed in Lead Poisonous.—It seems from recent medical researches (see American Journal of Medical Sciences for January, 1856) that the moisture contained in tobacco will oxydize the lead with which it remains long in contact, forming a peculiar poisonous salt. The tobacco becomes covered with a layer of acetate, carbonate, chloride, and sulphate of lead, amounting to from six to thirty grains in half a pound. The presence of lead in tobacco is detected by burning the tobacco in a crucible, treating the ashes resulting with hydrochloric acid, then evaporating the mixture, and treating the re-dissolved residuum with the iodide of potassium, sulphate of soda, and sulphurated hydrogen.

Sinking of a Vessel by the Ice, and loss of life.—The brig Wm. H. Tafford, Capt. Smith, of Bangor, from Attakapas, arrived at New York on Sunday and anchored in the East river. During the night she was carried adrift by the ice, and at 3, a. m., next morning, was cut through by the ice and sunk. The captain, his wife and two children, and three men, were drowned. Two men were saved by a boat from the United States ship North Carolina.

Deep Snow.—At several points on the Buffalo and New York City railroad the snow is 20 feet deep.

Cold Weather vs. Potatoes.—The Louisville (Ky.) Courier estimates that the cold weather has ruined half a million dollars' worth of potatoes in that city.

"You ask and you receive not, because you ask *a-miss*," said a young lady to an old gentleman, who had popped the question to her.

Pushing of the Work.—While passing along the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road a few days ago, we were gratified to see the progress Dr. McClenahan is making with his contract on the Western Railroad. The Railroad crosses the Plank Road twice between here and Carthage. Where it crosses the Plank Road the first time (a few miles this side of Murchison's Factory) Dr. McClenahan's force is at work, and the excavation at that point, we understand, is about 24 feet. We learn that the other contractors nearer town, are energetically prosecuting their sections. The prospects are, indeed, more cheering.

North Carolinian.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Monday night the late residence of Mrs. Spruill in Warrenton was burnt to the ground. Mrs. S. had removed into a new building, and the one burnt was occupied by servants. A young negro man was burnt up with the building. The fire is supposed to have originated by accident in his room.

Roanoke Christian Adv.

Factory Burned!—We learn that the Cotton Factory of Uriah J. Douthitt, of Yadkin county, was burned down on Tuesday night the 29th of January. We know nothing of the origin of the fire. The loss we have heard estimated at about $10,000, a portion of which, is secured in the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company, and which we learn, will be promptly met.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The thermometer on Tuesday morning last was 6 degrees below zero—the coldest day this season. The ice on the mill-ponds is from 16 to 18 inches thick.—*Salem Press.*

The Black Republicans are rejoicing hugely over their first federal triumph in the election of Banks. All right and proper! Philosopher Greeley likens the black cohorts to the British Battalions at Waterloo—rather far-fetched!

The Washington Union affects to regret the result, but adds: "as the Republicans have a known majority in the House—and *therefore are entitled to a Speaker*, there is reason for acquiescing." We were satisfied at an early stage of the game, that the Democrats desired the success of Banks. We were assured of this, the first week of the session by several Virginia tacticians who had been to Washington to get *the points*. We now have the confession from the Government organ. The Republicans were *entitled* to the Speaker! If this were so, why did the Democrats delay an organization for two months? How can they answer to the country for their factious proceedings? If they were determined from the beginning, that no conservative should be elected, why not in the first week, as well as in the ninth, vote the plurality rule and secure the election of the Black Republican, at once?

Richmond Whig.

Medical Education of Females.—The sixth annual report of the Female Medical Education Society, Boston, informs the reader that the New England Female Medical College was opened in that city in 1848. More than a hundred pupils, from all the New England and from several other States, have been instructed at the college, and are now applying their professional knowledge to the relief of their own sex and of children.

A Judge in a Quandary.—"There are many queer characters around San Francisco," writes an esteemed friend. "—— is one of them. After he had been elected to the responsible office of Justice of the Peace, it was well understood what his rule of decision would be in certain cases. When the law was clear, he would decide according to law, but when he was in doubt, his doubts were invariably thrown in favor of his friend. But the Judge once got in a terrible quandary. —— and —— were opposed in a case before him. He paced the bench backwards and forwards, tossing his massy fob-chain, utterly at a loss what to do. At last, however, he broke out with, 'I was never in such *a tight fix in my life*. You must settle the case, boys, between you; I *can't decide against either of you*.'"

A lady had been teaching the summer school in a certain town and a young sprig of the law paid her some attention, so much that he was joked about her. He replied that he should look higher for a wife." It came to the lady's ears, and she meditated a little bit of revenge. An opportunity soon offered. They were at a party together, and to redeem her forfeit she was to make his epitaph. She gave the following:

"Here lies a man who looked so high,
He passed all common damsels by:
And they, who looked as high as he,
Declared his bride they would not be:
So, 'twixt them both, he died a 'bach,'
And now has gone to the old scratch."

CARD

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE coming Spring we shall open one of our best assortments of Wearing Apparel for Gentlemen, consisting, as usual, of our own superior manufacture of

COATS, PANTS and VESTS,

—every variety—latest styles.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

of newest importations, expressly for Custom work. Our Cutter, Mr. C. J. SCHOONMAKER, has stood at the head of his profession in New York for ten years past. Our workmen, the best in the United States.

To such as may want a WELL MADE and FASHIONABLE GARMENT, we beg to say, they can be supplied at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

at short notice. We know of no House South to whom we can recommend our friends with more confidence.

Jan'y 31. 74-1m

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn. Of its merit as a Truss, it has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8—state which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters for falling of the womb, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

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DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER.

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $5. Children's $2 50.

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Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Superior Courts in this Circuit commence to-day with the extra Term for Cumberland County—Judge Caldwell presiding.

The regular Circuit will commence on Monday next, the 18th inst., and will continue, as follows:

Moore,	Monday,	Feb'y 18.
Montgomery,	"	" 25.
Stanly,	"	March 3.
Anson,	"	" 10.
Richmond,	"	" 17.
Robeson,	"	" 24.
Bladen,	"	" 31.
Columbus,	"	April 7
Brunswick,	"	" 14.
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	"	" 21.
Sampson,	"	May 5.
Cumberland,	"	" 12.

☞ Mr. C. C. McCrummen will as usual attend the Superior Courts of this Circuit and settle accounts due the Observer Office.

A GOOD IDEA.—A friend writes us, "I am rather more of a Whig than any thing else, and would be pleased to have it in my power to assist in elevating the party to power. I fear, though, that it can only exist, hereafter, as ballast to keep the old ship from careening to much. If it does that much, its labors will not be lost."

No. They cannot be lost. To be able to keep the ship trim, when "Young America" has set all sail, and is rushing madly forward, may well satisfy the ambition of one who has an interest in the ship and her cargo. There is a conservative spirit in the Whig party, which must have its influence on the administration of public affairs, whether the party be in or out of power.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Our friend of the Greensborough Patriot appears determined, if possible, to get at the bottom of the legislation of the last Assembly on the "Currency" question, or prohibition of small notes. But it is an up-hill work. Neither the Patriot, nor we, nor any body else, so far as we can hear, can find out who is responsible for the laws on this subject. Every member of the Assembly who has been questioned, disclaims any knowledge of the laws as they appear in the Revised Statutes. The question is, who *altered the laws*, from the shape in which they were presented in the original printed bill laid before the members? The members themselves *supposed*, so we learn, that they passed in that shape. Did they? If so, how came they otherwise in the printed volume? Or were they altered before they passed? If so, by whom? and how could it be done without the knowledge of members of the special committee on the subject, and of the members of the Legislature?

The Patriot makes some important statements, evidently by authority. For instance: A member of the Legislature asked and obtained the privilege of a hearing by the committee whose duty it was made to inquire whether the Greensborough Savings Bank and the Bank of Fayetteville had violated their charters by issuing $1 and $2 notes. Not being called upon to appear before the committee, he inquired of one of its members how the matter was progressing? when "he was informed that the committee had come to the conclusion that the Institutions above named, had the undoubted right, under their charters, to issue the $1's and $2's complained of. There the matter was thought to be at an end. It was admitted that the Legislature had granted certain privileges; and they could not now repeal these charters;—they could not by *direct acts*, destroy these Banks. Whereupon somebody, (we will not say the Legislature; for if we have room, before we are done we will show that it *was not the Legislature;*) procured the insertion in the new Code of a law making it a misdemeanor for any one to receive these bills; thus destroying the usefulness and prosperity of these Banks by *indirection*, when they could not *directly* touch them."

Again, says the Patriot:—

"Early in the session, each member was furnished with a printed copy of the new revision of the Statutes, including the chapter on "Currency." This was done, that each member might make himself acquainted with the provisions of the new Revision; in order that when a subject embraced in the new Statutes was announced from the Speaker's desk, each member would be at once ready to act on the matter, and thus facilitate the business before the Legislature. All right so far. Therefore, when a member heard the title of one of the Revised bills read, he *thought* he knew the contents of the bill; but he was *deceived;* there had been *deception* practiced upon him. The bill had been taken out, and in some "secret conclave," had been radically altered; and no notice of the alteration given to the members of the Legislature. We have the evidence of more than "two or three" witnesses, that this is the "fact in the case," in regard to the Chapter on "Currency."

"And we have heard from two of the members of said committee, who say they had "no part nor lot in the matter;" that they never heard of the new "Currency" law until since it was printed in the Statutes. And we are very strongly impressed with the belief that not more than two or three of the members of the committee were let into the "secret conclave" that must have been held over the chapter under consideration. We do not believe a majority of the committee ever authorized the chairman to report it to the Legislature."

"Before closing this week, we would call attention to the remarkable ethics of the above article of the Standard. It allows no violation of the law—not it—but strenously advises obedience to the law *as early as convenient*. Now, while it continues *inconvenient* to obey the law, what would you have the good people to do? Crime is crime, you know. A larceny might sometimes seem very *convenient;* but would the convenience be taken as an excuse?

"The fact is, such impracticable and ill-judged laws as this smuggled-in currency law, begets disrespect for even wholesome laws."

By Telegraph.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Persia arrived at New York on Saturday, with a week's later news. We have not received her news in detail, but telegraphic despatches to merchants of this town state, that THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WERE PROGRESSING. And that Cotton had advanced a sixteenth of a penny, and was steady.

TRADE.—Our streets were thronged with wagons on Thursday and Friday last. The business reminded us of the best days of other years.

Those who brought cotton to market were just in time to realize a handsome advance, whilst a slight decline in corn and flour awaited sellers of those articles.

POLICE.—At an election in this town on Thursday last, John J. Phillips was appointed Constable for the Town District, James R. McDonald for the Haymount District. There were a number of candidates for each place, and there appeared to be almost as much excitement as at a Presidential election.

THE N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Greensborough Patriot records the arrival there of the first freight train from the West, on its way East. It consisted of 15 freight cars and 1 passenger car, all heavily laden with the rich products of the Yadkin country.

The Patriot also states, that since the road was opened to that place from the East, (Dec. 23d,) 539 bbls. Flour have been forwarded from Greensborough station, of which 390 bbls. went to Norfolk, 129 to Wilmington, 10 to Goldsborough, 10 to Petersburg, and 6 to Raleigh. Of Wheat 522 bushels to Wilmington and 176 to Petersburg. Of Corn 522 bushels to Wilmington. A much larger amount is supposed to have been forwarded from Gibsonville, to which point the road was opened earlier.

Nearly all the groceries and other goods brought to Greensborough on the rail road were either purchased in Wilmington or received from the North through that port.

The Hillsborough Recorder gives the following statement of the principal articles sent from that Station since the road was opened in May last, up to Dec. 31, viz: 2,152 bbls. Flour, 76,069 lbs. Tobacco, 14,728 lbs. Domestics, 13,090 lbs. Rags, 5,769 lbs. Bacon, 1,316 bushels Wheat, 4,308 lbs. Dried Fruit.

THE CHARLOTTE ROAD.—The Western Eagle says that at a late meeting of the Directors of this road, it was decided to commence locating its Western section at once, beginning at or near Rutherfordton and locating eastward to or near Charlotte. On the Eastern end the road is to be located westward 96 miles from Wilmington. This latter portion an "air line."

THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal proposes a celebration of the 80th anniversary of this important event, on the 27th inst. And the Journal warmly seconds the motion.

THE FRUIT NOT KILLED.—A correspondent in an adjoining county, who has paid much attention to fruit and fruit trees, informs us, that he finds on examination that the buds of the peach and other trees have not been injured by the cold season. We are glad to hear it.

The District Convention of the American party in the Buncombe District has unanimously nominated Mr. Fillmore for President and Mr. Badger for Vice President. Col. John Baxter and C. T. N. Davis were appointed Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

THE NEW GUANO DISCOVERY.—Com. Merwin, commander of the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific, has decided to proceed in person, with the Special Agent of the American Guano Company, to take possession of the two Guano islands recently discovered in the Pacific. It is said that this American company will supply the whole country at two-thirds of the price exacted by the Peruvian government, which has heretofore had a monopoly of the article. Should this promise be realized, "a new era will break upon us in this branch of industry."

NIGHT SCHOOLS.—A most useful system has been established in New York city within the last few years—of free evening schools, for the benefit of youths who have to earn a living during the day-time, and whose evenings are too often, in a great city like New York, spent in worse than idleness. In 1847 there were six such schools, with 3,224 pupils. In 1855, the number of schools had increased to 29, and the pupils to 12,661.

The system would be useful every where, in the small towns of the South as well as in the great cities of the North—in Fayetteville as well as in New York. If a free school could not be afforded, there are many boys who would be glad to pay for their education—the difficulty being in getting good teachers of such schools. There was such a school here, some months ago, we understand, but it was confined to a single branch of study and to young men. It was admirable, as far as it went, but did not meet the object of educating poor boys ambitious of acquiring the rudiments of education, along with habits of study.

BARNUM.—Things have gone ill with the great show-man, the prince of humbuggers, since he published his auto-biography, unblushingly avowing to the world the trickery, the humbug, the fraud, the rascality, by which he had accumulated his hundreds of thousands. He has been cast in several suits lately, and required to pay over a good many thousands. But he has been most severely "done" by a Connecticut Clock-making Company, of which he was a partner, and on whose paper he finds himself endorser for the enormous amount of $450,000. The company has failed, and it is supposed will not be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar. Barnum offered to pay $100,000 to be released; but the offer was declined.

No one can feel any sympathy for the man. He instructed the world how to cheat; and gloried in the shrewdness with which it was done. What could he expect but that the world would treat him to a taste of his own physic? It is but retributive justice—providentially administered to disabuse the world of the idea that fraud is either successful or reputable, and to enforce that noble old maxim, that "Honesty is the best policy."

BANKS.—There are 172 Banks in the State of Massachusetts, with $58,985,000 of capital.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Saturday after the adoption of several resolutions for the promotion of Southern Commerce.

The resolutions set forth the necessity of a Southern line of Steamers to Europe, ask the action of the State Legislatures to the matter, and request our Congressmen to insist upon a Southern line of Mail Steamers: Reduction or repeal of railroad iron duties: The Southern route for the Pacific Railroad: Removal of licence tax on direct importation: Preference to be given to Southern manufactures, literary institutions, books, watering places, &c. Next meeting of the Convention at Savannah, Geo.

NEW COINS PROPOSED.—Mr. Weller introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the coinage at the San Francisco Mint, of "Unions," of the value of one hundred dollars each, and "Half Unions," of the value of fifty dollars, to be made conformably to the standard of gold coins, and received as legal tender.

CALIFORNIA.—In San Francisco, 41 divorces wre granted during the year 1855, being 15 per cent. of the number of marriages during the year. 197 persons took the benefit of the insolvent act, showing an aggregate of assets of $1,519,175, whilst their liabilities were $8,377,827. These facts are set down as "evidences of the progress of civilization."

A fact which is evidence of good progress, is, that there are 31 churches in San Francisco, whose property is valued at $762,500—5 Episcopal, 4 Presbyterian, 3 Baptist, 5 Catholic, 4 Congregational, 2 Jewish, 3 colored, and 5 whose denominations are not stated.

DEATHS.—Gen. Jos. C. Cabell, of Nelson c'ty, Va., and Gen. Jaquelin B. Harvie, of Richmond, two of the most prominent citizens of that State, died last week. Also, Professor Henry, of the S. C. College.

A DISGRACE TO THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (brother of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin,") is probably the most popular preacher, lecturer, and speech maker, in all the Northern cities. His church (Congregational) in Brooklyn, is thronged, he is sent for from various States to lecture, and he speaks often in public meetings. To show the character of the religion which he preaches, and which most pleases the popular ear (we say nothing of the heart) of his people, we copy the following account of his sermon on Sunday the 3d inst., which we find in a letter from New York:—

"Henry Ward Beecher—that spoiled child of the public, and over-indulged pet of his own congregation—treated his hearers last Sunday to an extraordinary sermon upon Kansas. The New England Emigrant Aid Society are endeavoring to raise $200,000 to be applied in erecting mills, building bridges (in Kansas,) and otherwise improving parts of that territory. $100,000 of the stock was taken immediately in Boston, and it is proposed to dispose of $60,000 in New York and $40,000 in Brooklyn. Beecher gave notice of this from his pulpit before he began to preach, and exhorted his hearers to take the stock. Now, this might be excused in a modern christian minister, although Christ did drive the money-changers from the temple. But in his sermon the reverend gentleman waxed warm; told his congregation that the best investment they could make for Kansas was in Sharpe's rifles; said a person might as well read the scriptures to a herd of buffaloes as to border ruffians, and that death-dealing instruments were the only things to settle matters in that region. Now, this may be all true—for Sharpe's rifles apply with equal precision to both sides of the question: but it is a very dangerous doctrine to be preached by a christian minister. If the scriptures do not appeal stronger to the passions of men than they do to buffaloes, let us set them aside as useless; and let ministers grasp the sword, like Mahomet, and strike the head off every person who does not receive their doctrines. After the sermon was over, one of his hearers asked him why he gave utterance to such language. He replied that he spoke from his feelings—that he was not himself a non-resistant, and that he could not recommend it to others."

Another account, in a N. Y. paper, says,—

"He believed that the Sharpe rifle was truly a moral agency, and that there was more moral power in one of those instruments, so far as the slaveholders of Kansas was concerned, than in a hundred Bibles. You might just as well, said he, read the Bible to Buffaloes as those fellows who follow Atchison and Stringfellow; but they have a supreme respect for the logic that is embodied in Sharpe's rifles. The Bible is addressed to the conscience, but when you address it to them it has no effect—there is no conscience there. Though he was a peace man he had the greatest regard for Sharpe's rifles, and for that pluck that induced those New England men to use them."

THE COLD AT THE NORTH.—Our Northern exchanges are filled with accounts of the accidents, suffering, and interruption of travel and business, by the snow and ice and bitter cold. The thermometer, in various localities, standing at zero to 20° below; the snow on some of the rail road tracks in Western New York being from 15 to 20 feet deep!

Many rail road accidents have been caused by the snow and ice. A Rochester paper of the 4th inst. says,—

"The mail train which left here on Saturday afternoon for Niagara Falls, was thrown from the track at the Suspension Bridge, injuring Messrs. Dixon and Waters, conductors, and Sherwood, a baggage-man. The train due here last evening from the Falls was thrown from the track near Spencerport, by the breaking of a driving wheel, and remained in this predicament all night. Two engines started for their relief this morning, but had not proceeded far before they also were thrown from the track, and no communication has yet been had with the disabled train.

"The passenger train which left here yesterday morning, drawn by two engines, had proceeded but two miles and a half when the forward engine was thrown from the track by the accumulation of ice. The express train due here at 7.45 yesterday morning from Syracuse was thrown from the track seven miles east of this city.

"The trains on the Genesee Valley Road are all behind time.

"Up to 5 P. M., to-day, the trains from the Falls had not arrived here, and passengers who came on foot say the chances are that none will arrive for the next twenty-four hours.

"They also report the laborers in a suffering condition, some with frozen faces, and others with frozen hands with the skin rubbed completely off."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Foot of Vermont, spoke for an hour and a half on the Central American question. The Intelligencer says of his views, that "it would be descriptive enough perhaps to say that Mr. Cass avowed that he concurred in every word of them. Mr. Foot considered the position of the Administration on this question as clear and impregnable. He advised that a formal demand should be made upon the British Government to withdraw its subjects from the territory occupied by them. Finally, he urged that if, after a reasonable time, this demand should not be complied with, in conformity with the bond which Great Britain executed by the ratification of the treaty of 1850, and with that sense of justice which should direct so powerful a nation, we should be prepared for ulterior measures; or, as the Senator expressed himself, that we should have recourse to the ancient process of *ouster of possession*, and that material means should be placed at the President's disposal to execute that process."

On Wednesday, nothing of interest was done.

On Thursday, Mr. Cass submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of an increase of the Navy.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the sitting was consumed in a vain effort to elect a printer,—Mr. Follett of Ohio receiving from 80 down to 74 votes; Mr. Wendell of N. Y. from 68 to 66, Mr. Farnham of Washington from 18 to 25, &c.

On Thursday, Mr. Millson gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to repeal the act authorizing an establishment of the Naval Board.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint all the Standing Committees, and the election of a printer was postponed.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO GEN. CASS.—On Friday last, Gen. Cass, whilst descending the stone steps of the Patent Office, slipped and fell a distance of four steps, receiving a severe cut on the forehead, and being rendered insensible for half an hour. His age caused apprehensions of a fatal result, but at the last accounts he was doing well.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 31, 1856.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: Dear Sirs:—I arrived in this City on yesterday, and find it crowded with visitors from all parts of the Union. The all absorbing topic is the Election of Speaker, in other words a *President;* for it is generally believed that if it were not the year for electing a President there would be but little difficulty in making a Speaker. The proposition on yesterday of Mr. Crawford of Georgia, to elect by States, and the one by Clingman to elect by plurality, caused quite an animated and spicy debate, particularly the one by Clingman which met with the entire favor of the Banks' party, and came near passing. Clingman is up to such tricks, and knows pretty well when to move to give himself notoriety. He has but little influence in the House, and no party has any confidence in him. The Democrats are down upon him, and the failure of his measure, which he was sure would pass, has rendered him odious in the South—it was tantamount to the election of Banks, which he admitted; but said *we* have the Senate on our side and the veto of the President. He is quite busy going from seat to seat during debate, prompting his friends.

I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with many of our friends, North and South, and was much gratified to learn that Mr. Fillmore is *the man*. Saw each of the rival candidates for Speaker. Mr. Richardson is, as he is represented, a rowdy and blackguard. Mr. Orr quite a dignified but coarse looking man. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Banks quite modest, reserved, and courteous in their deportment. Mr. Stephens of Ga. looks for all the world like one of those dirt eating cart pedlars that you every day see in the streets of your town, (and about the size) except the eye, which is very fine. Giddings of Ohio is a fac simile of Gen. Cotten of Chatham in manners, conversation, deportment, age, &c., and has about as much business in Congress, and does his constituents about as much honor, as the Gen. in the Legislature. Horace Greeley, who by the by got a genteel flogging from Mr. Rust of Arkansas on Wednesday last, sits as Reporter; quite an odd looking genius, bald-headed, and flax colored whiskers; always busy.

All our delegation from N. C. occupy a respectable stand. It is thought that our member Mr. Reade, from the few remarks that have fallen from him will distinguish himself as an able debater.

The Senate was not in Session on yesterday, and I had the pleasure of seeing but few of them; have not seen either of ours.

Mr. Badger is here, and all parties regret he is not in the Senate at this great crisis. I was told that on his retiring from the Senate, in the Secret Session, they did him the honor, never before given any Senator, a vote of thanks and regretting his retirement.

I made a visit to the White House at 10, but was told that the President could not be seen, as he was arranging to meet his Cabinet. Was shown through the beautiful and spacious halls. The East Room and the Green Room were admirably fitted up for the reception of his Excellency, Mr. Pierce.

Paid a visit to our distinguished Statesman, the Hon. Mr. Dobbin, to whom I regretted not having the pleasure of seeing the President. He replied that I should have the pleasure by calling at 1 o'clock. I did so, and had the pleasure of a shake of the hand of Mr. Pierce, who is a fine looking, courteous gentleman. He regretted not having longer time to spend with me.

I then paid a visit to the Patent Office, and by the aid of a guide, I leisurely strolled through the immense building; saw a collection of specimens from every nation, of minerals, fruits, shells, fabrics, birds, beasts, and models of every invention, both of machinery and agricultural implements; eighteen mummies, &c. The greatest sight of all was the clothes worn by Gen. Washington, full suit; also his sword, table, chairs, camp equipage, tent cloth, &c. The gold headed cane of Dr. Franklin; and the coat worn by Gen. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

Now back to the Capital. Senate to-day in Session. Mr. Foot in the Chair and Wm. H. Seward making a master speech upon the Central American question, and is for war rather than give an inch. He is an able man, but wrong in his peculiar notions upon slavery. Was shown Gen. Cass, Sam. Houston, Mr. Clayton, Crittenden, Toombs, Jones of Tenn., Wilson, Sumner, Butler, Bell, down to the *small fry*. Recollections rushed into my mind that I was in the Hall that once resounded with and was filled by the eloquence of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. Was shown their seats, and could almost fancy I saw them.

Such men are much needed in the councils of the nation at this time. No party has a leader. It is true there are some great men in the Senate, but none have the influence of those named.

Any man that will visit Washington during the sitting of Congress, and hear the debates upon great questions, will see the meeting great men, able men, men who can stand up and give new light upon important subjects. Nothing gives so much character to a State as her Senators. In days gone by South Carolina, Massachusetts, and Kentucky occupied a high stand in the Union on account of their great statesmen. And North Carolina has of late days had her Mangum, Graham, and Badger; but where is she now? Her Senators rank with the *small fry*.

It is a most beautiful sight of an evening upon Pennsylvania Avenue, to see the sleigh riding. River frozen up and no communication South except through Alexandria, eight miles distant, by omnibus and sleighing.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb'y 1, 1856.

I had the pleasure of a visit to the Legislature of this State, now in session. The debate quite spicy upon the subject of the arrest of Parsons in Pennsylvania, when in pursuit of his slaves. Some member called the Senate an antideluvian concern. A Senator in reply said, if Noah's Ark were to rest on Capitol Hill he would send the dove to the House of Delegates for a *Green Sprig*. Saw Gov. Wise, &c.

Richmond is a pleasant, romantic city, and has a great trade, both by water and five Rail Roads. Two more in course of construction. She is rapidly improving; has a population of 40,000.

Yours &c.

Our Relations with England, &c.—A despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia American furnishes the following:

"Mr. Buchanan's letters, received by the Arabia, represent the feeling in the British Ministry as being very sensitive on the subject of our relations. He had received the request for Mr. Crampton's recall fourteen hours before the sailing of the steamer, but had not presented it up to that time. Of course, therefore, no intelligence has been received of the effect it produced. Mr. Buchanan was informed, however, before the positive demand was despatched, of the course the Administration would probably adopt in regard to the enlistment question, and doubtless had sounded Lord Clarendon on the subject. Hence his misgivings.

"Mr. Buchanan thinks there is reasonable ground to expect that peace will be made on the basis of the propositions submitted to Russia, but our Ministers at other Courts do not express the same confidence or hope. They consider the present position of Russia as assumed by her in order to enable her to complete her preparations."

The Personal Liberty Bill.—The Boston Atlas states that the Joint Special Committee on this subject have voted that it is *inexpedient* to refer the law to the Supreme Court, and also that it is *inexpedient* to repeal the bill.

MARRIED,

In this county, near Kingsbury, on Thursday evening last, by John P. McLean, Esq. Mr. HUGH MASON to Miss NANCY JACKSON, daughter of the late James Jackson, all of this county.

In Bladen county, on the 24th of January, by Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. ALEX. SPENCE of Fayetteville, to Miss ELIZABETH FISHER, daughter of Raiford Fisher.

In Chatham county, 17th ult., by Atlas Dowd, Esq., Mr. THOMAS DOWDY to Mrs. ELIZABETH CRUTCHFIELD. Also, on Tuesday morning, 29th inst., by Turner Bynum, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM C. FIELDS to Miss MARGARET, youngest daughter of Thomas Dowdy, Esq.

On Monday morning, 28th inst., by Turner Bynum, Esq., Dr. W. D. WATSON to Miss MARY BRIDGET, eldest daughter of Carney Bynum, Esq., of Chatham.

DIED,

In this town, 6th inst., Mrs. LUVISA WEBB, aged about 60 years.

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., ELIZABETH McARTHUR, aged 68 years.

At Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, GEORGE M. RAMSOUR, aged about 22 years, formerly of Lincolnton, North Carolina.

In Chatham county, on the 28th inst., Mrs. MARY FIELDS, wife of Wm. Fields, sen., at an advanced age.

At High Point, Guilford county, N. C., Miss LIZZIE H., daughter of Mr. Eli Denny, on the 16th of Jan'y, in the 16th year of her age.

On the 4th inst., in the neighborhood of Baltimore, of dysentery and fever, Mr. FRANKLIN SAUNDERS, eldest son of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, in the 20th year of his age.

In Salem, on Monday 4th inst., ALEXANDER BILES.

In Davidson county, recently, Mr. JACOB SPACH, aged 88 years.

In the vicinity of Salem, recently, JAMES LEINBACH, son of Mr. Gottlieb Leinbach, aged 12 years.

At his residence in Forsythe county, on the 28th of Jan'y, Mr. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., Mrs. BETHENIA CRUTCHFIELD, the estimable wife of the Rev. Enoch Crutchfield of Alamance county, in the 33d year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and children, one of whom is at this time an afflicted infant. By this dispensation of Providence not only her bereaved family are left to mourn, but all who knew her as she really was have great cause of regret. In her was united all those essential qualities which recommend woman to the refined, moral, and religious part of the community. To her devoted husband she was truly and emphatically a help-mate: on all occasions rendering cheerful aid in all the duties of her station, not only to him in his various trials and tribulations which she was ever ready to soothe and alleviate; but her engaging manners and soothing graces contributed largely to the comfort of all around her; while they won and secured to herself unlimited confidence, love, and the highest respect.—COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 9.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for A A McKethan, Lash & Bro, J Sundy, E N Belo, J Culbreth, J Strickland, J W Powers, J Banner & Son, J Worth & Sons, Lehman & Butner, J M Worth & Co, J H Haughton, Rockfish Co, S J Hinsdale, Mrs J A Worth, Worth & Utley, J & T Waddill, H L Myrover, Stedman & Horne, G W I Goldston, A J O'Hanlon, G W Williams & Co.

Banks' Line. Feb'y 8, Str. Scottish Chief, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, C Banks, C Goddard, J Kyle jr, C T Haigh & Sons, C Harmson, D A & M C Lamont, J N Smith, A J O'Hanlon, A W Steel.

McLaurin's Line. Feb'y 11, Str. Southerner and boat Chestnut, with 500 sacks Liverpool Salt and goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 6.—Schr. Devil Bug from Smithville. 7.—Schr. J H Flanner from New York.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Superintendents are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, on Friday the 15th day of this month, on business of importance.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chm'n.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-2t

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

COTTON ADVANCING.

THOSE in arrears to the subscriber for Book Account, previous to 1st January last, are respectfully requested to call and settle by the 1st March next, as longer indulgence will NOT be given.

S. M. THOMAS.

Feb'y 7. 76-1tsw*8t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 11.

BACON—		12½ a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		25 a	Cuba	46 a 47	
CANDLES—F. F	18 a 20		New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamsantine	30 a 35		NAILS—		5½ a 6½
Sperm	50 a		OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½		Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira	13½ a		SALT—		
St. Domingo	00 a 00		Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75	
COTTON—			Alum, bu	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good	9 a 9½		SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8½		Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, pr lb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny	18 a 20		SHOT—		
Dundee	18 a 00		Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps	00 a 00		Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18		Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 55	
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8		N. C. Whiskey	50 a 53	
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10		Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—	35 a 40		N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	8 25 a 0 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	8 00 a 0 00		American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	7 75 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	7 50 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	12 a	
Corn	80 a 00		Crushed	12 a 12½	
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00		St. Croix	11 a	
Oats	50 a 00		Porto Rico	11 a	
Peas	75 a 80		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	90 a 1 00		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar	a 6		WHITE LEAD	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a 7		WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4 a 4½		8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—	0 a 12		10 x 12	$2½ a 00	
LEAD—	8½ a 00		WOOL—	15 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—We advance our quotations—market quite firm.

Flour—A shade lower.

Corn—We reduce our quotations.

Wheat—Receipts light.

Flaxseed nominal.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 15, Scrape 1 15. Spirits 35 to 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 65, virgin 2 12, hard 1 65. Spirits 39, quiet. No. 1 Rosin 2 50; no sale of common. Tar 2 25. Cotton 8¾ to 9¼. Fayetteville Sup. Flour $9. 3 rafts ordinary Timber sold at $4.

At New York, Flour has declined. Southern 8 87. Wheat drooping; Southern red 1 87. Corn 82 to 85. Middling upland Cotton 9¾. Spirits Turpentine 40½ to 41¼. Rosin and Tar inactive.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,972,778 bales, against 1,347,717 last year. Increase 625,061.

Day after day, some of us are called to pay the last tribute of respect to those we love most dear. When gone forever from our view, we always cherish a something as a sweet memorial of the dear departed. Would not a DAGUERREOTYPE then be in place? Though dead, yet would they seem as though they lived again. Procrastinate not, but come to **CROWL'S,** and have your Daguerreotype taken for ONE DOLLAR and upwards, at his Rooms over Dr. Foulkes's Drug Store, Hay Street. Entrance at side door directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 11.

Rail Road Notice.

STOCKHOLDERS who have not paid up their Monthly instalments are earnestly requested to do so at once, as it requires prompt payments on their part, to enable the Company to pay monthly Estimates for work.

The Notes are at the Bank of Clarendon for collection. JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

Feb'y 9, 1856. 77-3t

NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, 16 years old, for sale. Apply to JAS. G. COOK.

Feb. 11. 77-2t

The American Almanac for 1856, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 11.

Macaulay's History of England, vols. 3d and 4th. Also, 4 vols. complete in one. Various editions of the above standard work.

Feb. 11. E. J. HALE & SON.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

150 PLOWS from No. 6 to 60's. Castings to match. C. E. LEETE.

Feb. 9. 77-4t

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating a removal from this place, will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 4th of MARCH next, (being Court week,) his entire stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Also, a large lot of well-seasoned LUMBER,

TOOLS, MATERIALS, Unfinished Work, &c.

J. D. CALLAIS.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

☞ All persons indebted to the proprietor will please call and settle up and save cost. Those having claims against him will please present them. J. D. C.

Feb. 9, 1856. 77*4t

HOUSE AT AUCTION.

THE New House on Mumford Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, will *positively* be sold on Saturday, 16th inst., at the Market, at 12 o'clock.

The House is new, containing six rooms and pantry. Also the necessary out Houses.

The Lot runs through from Mumford to Franklin street. Terms at sale.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.

C. E. LEETE, Auc'r.

Feb'y 11, 1856. 77-2t

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFE," as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE

World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853,

As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, which also was awarded MEDALS as above; forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes of Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK,

SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Patentees,

GREEN BLOCK, Nos. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street.

Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington.

Feb'y 11. 77 3mpd

DR. D. W. C. BENBOW,

DENTIST,

IS Ready to supply those in need, with such instruments of mastication as they will neither be ashamed to exhibit, nor afraid to use; and if to laugh without mortification, and to eat without pain, be deemed important objects, he feels confident that his services will continue to be in demand.

Dr. B. is a resident of Fayetteville, and has the honor of referring those with whom he has no personal acquaintance to many of the most respectable of our citizens, who are able from practical experience to speak highly in his favor, as well as letters and diplomas in his possession.

He is to be found at his ROOMS, near THE MARKET, in Office hours every day, except during his annual summer tour.

All other operations connected with Dental profession performed in the most scientific manner, as his advantages for proficiency have not been excelled by any operator of five years' experience.

Feb'y 4. 75-3ti

BOY TO HIRE.

A SMART active Boy, about 15 years of age, to hire for the remainder of the year. Apply to G. B. BAKER, at the Book Store.
July 25. 72-tf

Harper's Magazine for February, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON
JNO. MANNING.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1856. 72tf

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Fayetteville, until the 24th of March, 1856, for the work on the Deep River road, for all materials needing to be delivered. Specifications of the Engineer to be filed in my office.
HENRY A. LONDON, Secretary.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1856. 72-td

The University's Family Remedies:
SANCTIONED by the Seal, Sanction and Authority of
THE UNIVERSITY
OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE,
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1850,
with a Capital of $500,000,
Solely for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums, also, for supplying the Community with
RELIABLE REMEDIES
Whenever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be consulted. This Institution, located in Philada. has a Home, Dispensary and office,
No. 36 ARCH STREET,
and is purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, its
CELEBRATED
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,
Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,
and his inestimable Remedy for
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
ROWAND'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,
which is highly improved and
POPULAR REMEDIES, together with
The University's Remedy for complaints of the LUNGS.
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION.
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS, are for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 22 72-6m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a
STEAM SAW MILL,
5 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish,
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.
Mr. Chas. F. March, of the firm of Troy & March, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber.
DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., July 25, 1856. 72tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me by Note or Account are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same. Particularly those in arrears with E. L. & A. Pemberton.
A. PEMBERTON
July 25, 1856. 72-tf

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his NURSERY on Rowan Street, containing Four and one-fourth Acres, very highly enriched, underdrained, &c. The Buildings are in good repair, and the Water both Well and Spring) is most excellent. The Lot is stocked with the very best Fruit Trees, many of which are of bearing age. The Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, &c., are of the most approved and rare varieties. The Nursery Stock is large and choice. This lot will be sold with or without the *Nursery Stock and Goods*, as may suit the purchaser. To any one desirous of engaging in the Nursery Business he would say, an examination of his books will give satisfaction as to profits, &c.

—ALSO,—

21 1-10 Acres of Land on the Mile Branch. Said land is similarly adapted to the cultivation of Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. It has on it plenty of Muck to manure the whole. There is a good elevation on it for a building, and plenty of Cypress for putting up trellises for Grape Vines, &c.

Terms accommodating.

☞ In my absence apply to T. S. Lutterloh.
C. LUTTERLOH.
July 25. 72-6m

VACANT LOT FOR SALE.

THE vacant Lot owned by the Bank of Cape Fear on the North side of Hay Street, bounded on the west by A. Graham's Lot and on the east by the late Dr. Hiram Robinson's Lot, fronting on Hay Street 20 feet and running back to Old Street, will be sold at Public Auction at the Market House on Saturday the 16th February next. Terms made known at sale.
ARCH'D McLEAN, Cashier.
Jan'y 28. 73-ts

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by the late Rev'd Colin McIver, I will on the 18th FEBRUARY 1856, proceed to sell, on the premises, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mrs. Sarah McIver, together with such other property conveyed in said Trust as may be necessary to satisfy the provisions thereof.
D. A. RAY, Trustee.
Jan'y 26, 1856. 73-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the 18th February, 1856, I will sell on the premises all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah McIver.
E. W. BARGE, Administrator.
Jan'y 26, 1856. 73-ts

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Boxes. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired. Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse-shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand.
J. W. WELSH.
Jan'y 26. 73-3m

FOR SALE.

A FEW good FARM HORSES, apply soon to
M. McKINNON.
Jan'y 26. 73-3m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7 51-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

ASPARGUS.
BEANS—Early China,
" Early Valentine,
" Early Mohawk,
" Large White Lima.
BEETS—Early Turnip Bassano.
" Early Blood Turnip,
" Long Dark Blood,
" White French Sugar.
CABBAGE—Early York,
" Early Large York,
" Early Sugar Loaf,
" Large Late Drumhead,
" Large Flat Dutch,
" Green Globe,
" Red Dutch.
CARROT—Large White,
" Large Orange
CELERY—Large White Solid
CRESS or Peppergrass
COLLARDS
CUCUMBER—Long Green,
" Early Short Green,
" Early Frame
CORN—Sweet or Sugar.
EGG PLANT
LETTUCE—Early Head,
" Paris Cos.
MELON—Long Island Water,
" Green Citron,
" Green Nutmeg,
" Yellow Cantaloup,
" Large Yellow.
MUSTARD—White and Brown.
ONION—Large Red,
" Large Yellow,
" White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled and Double.
PARSNIP—Long Dutch.
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
" Early Washington,
" Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Large Bell,
" Long Cayenne.
RADISH—Early Short Top,
" Long Scarlet,
" White Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SPINAGE.
SALSIFY—Or Vegetable Oyster.
SQUASH—Early Bush Scallop,
" Summer Crookneck,
" Boston Marrow,
" White Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red,
" Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch,
" Large White Globe,
" Large Norfolk,
" Ruta Baga.
SAGE
SWEET MAJORUM
SUMMER SAVORY.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-tf

Sign of the Skeleton Wagon.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the MERCHANTS and PLANTERS, that he has opened a REPOSITORY for the sale of **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,** at
No. 26 Beekman Street,
RUNNING THROUGH TO 25 SPRUCE STREET—ENTRANCE ON EITHER STREET.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety, *ready for sale.*

Having learned the trade in the Factory of his father, he is practically familiar with every department in the business, and is therefore enabled to oversee orders for any kind of work entrusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the **character of work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles** necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guarranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 BEEKMAN STREET is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

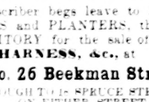
Great care will be taken in Packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—Wm. L. McDonald takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Fayetteville.
New York, Jan'y 1856. 73-10t

ALMANACS.

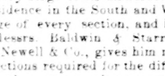
TURNER'S North Carolina, and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs, for 1856.
E. J. HALE & SON.



LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition;
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas;
" on the American Law of Homicide;
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnership;
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,
Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 85tf

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 15.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS and SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes. Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12 52-tf

MATTRESSES.

THE Subscriber is now making, and will constantly keep on hand a supply of good SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES. He invites persons in want of Mattresses, Cushions, &c., to call and see him at the old stand of Jacob Ottarburg, Hay st., Fayetteville.
H. LOCKAMAN.
Jan. 3, 1856. 69-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE Have received a general assortment of LANDRETH'S celebrated GARDEN SEEDS. Warranted fresh and genuine, of the Crop of 1855.
For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 10. 69-6w

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Wilkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for
CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,
which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-y

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style.
Saw Mills of every variety.
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete.
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns.
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will by promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 15. 46-tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS.** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply.
E. J. HALE & SON.

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give good wages to a competent Overseer, well recommended as to character and competency, to take charge of his Rose Hill Plantation, near Fayetteville, for the ensuing year. One well acquainted with making Naval Stores, particularly Tar, preferred.
JOHN H. HAUGHTON.
Pittsborough, Dec. 20. 63-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON
ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of
Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
With a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.
B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of
SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Together with a large and varied stock of
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.
Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.
Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE.
1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,
and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.
J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.
Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work.—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 9 miles.

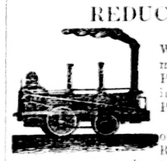
Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.
JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.
Oct. 25. 47-tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $12. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,
ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:
Plain colo'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH, SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Trimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color: he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short: he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace: there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square: also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time: he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds: has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.
Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wigons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.
WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856. 69-3m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives: and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months. (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855. }

FREIGHTING
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag. Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 20 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Secy.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

To Turpentine, Timber, Tar and Corn and Cotton Markets.
FOR SALE.

705 WITH the choice of 1800 acres of valuable LANDS, situated twelve miles from Lumberton, within three miles of Lumber River, and on or very near the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. To persons engaged or desiring to engage in business of either of the above branches, this Land presents unusual inducements. Growing a sufficient number of pines to cut seven tasks of boxes, and furnishing trees of sufficient size to make from 3 to 500 sticks of tar timber of 1000 feet each. In addition to this, it is considered as being excellent Farming Land—producing Cotton from 6 to 1200 lbs., to the Acre.

This Land is situated on Ashpole Swamp, in a healthy and desirable section of Robeson county, N. C.

For terms, &c., apply to M. E. McNEILL,
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3mpd

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

LOST OR STOLEN.

A POCKET BOOK containing two Notes; one for $150 made by John Davis, and one for $58 with credits reducing to between $19 and $20, made by Duncan Baxter, in favor of the subscriber. All persons are forbid trading for the above notes.
W. N. D. McMILLAN,
Randalsville, Robeson County.
Jan'y 25. 73*8tpd

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level & productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county
Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

PLEASANT HILL
MALE ACADEMY.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and in the south-west corner of Alamance county, surrounded by many things to make it a quiet and pleasant situation, will commence its ... on MONDAY the 7th January, 1856, under the ...
J. W. SHIVE.

who designs building up a School of high grade to prepare Students for College, as well as for practical business. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of those under his charge.

Board can be had with the Principal at ... $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary Department, ...
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic ...
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages ...

It is desirable that payment be made in advance.

Maj. WM. PATTERSON
P. C. SMITH, Esq., Board
Dr. E. A. SELLARS,
Rev. SHUBAL EVANS, Lodging
Dr. WM. A. COBLE,
Dec. 24, 1855. 69-6w

Diocesan Training School of North Carolina, at Asheville.

THIS SCHOOL will open on the First of January at which time it is hoped that the ... buildings will have been completed. It is ... not to receive more than twelve or fifteen ... for the first year. Application for admission ... made to the Rector, at Asheville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually in ...

Pupils not able to pay these terms, ... recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, ... such reduction of full charge as may have been ... previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina ... the school, in its own name, an appropriation ... expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and ... offered by the year at $200, payable in ... installments.

For explanatory circulars address
JARVIS BUXTON
Asheville, Jan. 1856. 70-y

TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman well qualified to teach the Latin, and Greek Languages will find ... with a liberal salary on application to ... Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of ... by letter addressed to Averasborough.
Jan'y 10, 1856. 70-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.
FACULTY:

REV. W. E. PELL, Principal.
Mr. J. H. COTTON, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Mons. PHILIPPE HENRI, Professor of French.
Mrs. W. C. PELL, Assistant in Music.
Miss L. J. WATT, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss E. HASCHALL, Instructress in Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. M. E. HOUSE, Principal of Preparatory Department.
Mrs. C. G. HOKE, Governess.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 31st inst. and close the 19th of JUNE next. Terms of Tuition, Board, &c., as before published.

The course of study is believed to be as extensive and thorough as in any Female College of the South. Additional Instructors and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus will be supplied as the wants of the school demand, and every effort will be made to afford students all the facilities for acquiring both a substantial and an elegant education. As it is of the first importance to have our students thorough in the PRIMARY studies, our plans for the next session will enable us to give to the Preparatory Department additional efficiency.

Our arrangements in the Boarding Department for the accommodation of young ladies committed to our care, are such, as to warrant the assertion, that no Institution in the State is superior.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal.
WM. E. PELL, Principal.
Feb'y 1, 1856. 70-6t

Montgomery Male Academy.
R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 69-6t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, beg respectfully to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure their friends that any work intrusted to them will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as they are determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WEMYSS & HOLLAND
Feb'y 4, 1856. 70*y

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Account, previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same by the 20th Feb'y next, as farther indulgence will not be given.
D. & J. McRAE.
Jan. 30, 1856. 73*tf

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C. timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negros.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.
NATHAN BYRD.
Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. [70*2m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has moved his STOCK OF GOODS to the Store recently occupied by John Rollins, Esq., foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. Geo. McNeill's, where he will constantly keep on hand a variety of
DRY GOODS,
And a General Stock of
GROCERIES,
&c. &c., which he will sell low for CASH, or exchange for country produce. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to offer them bargains.
WM. BOW.
Jan'y 19. 71-4t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Re